(c) to (e) The main reasons for the losses incurred by the SEBs are, absence of equity component in the capital structure of the SEB, non-capitalisation of interest during construction of projects in the past, low agriculture tariff, non-payment of RE subsidy by the State Government, inadequate rate of depreciation for adequate generation of internal resources, payment of State Electricity duty; high T&D losses in the power system, high establishment cost due to overstaffing, large arrears in revenue collection, time and cost overrun in completion of projects, deficiencies in operation and maintenance practices, etc.

Steps taken to improve the performance of the SEBs include amendment to the statute making it obligatory on the Boards to earn return of 3% surplus on fixed assets, making theft of power a cognizable offence, implementation of centrally sponsored renovation and modernisation schemes for uprating the performance of the thermal power stations, introduction of meritorious productivity reward scheme for improved performance of thermal power stations, etc.

As a result of timely measures taken by State Governments to restructure the loans of the SEBs, revise the tariff and release RE subsidy, etc., 5 State Electricity Boards have improved their financial performance.

**Efficiency of Anti-Polio treatment**

595. SHRI VISHWASRAO RAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases have been reported during the last three years about the failure of anti-polio treatment; and

(b) if so, what are the details of assistance, including financial assistance made available to the victims in these cases ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROWTRAY): (a) Poliomyelitis is one of the six diseases for which vaccine is administered under Immunization Programme in our country. The efficacy of oral polio vaccine is estimated to range between 85 to 90 per cent and there are cases reported in scientific literature from several countries indicating that in rare cases a fully vaccinated child can also get the disease. Routine statistics of such cases is not collected, but analysis of the data relating to cases treated in the city of Bombay during 1987 revealed that out of the children who suffered from attack of poliomyelitis nearly 17% had received three doses of oral polio vaccine. While the total number of polio cases in the community will be substantially reduced as a result of mass immunization, the proportion of vaccines among the positive cases may show an increase owing to inherent limitations of the vaccine efficacy ; and

(b) Immunization provides significantly high level of protection against disease and hence mass immunization is provided as part of the public health programme, though no specific assistance is given to any child who may unfortunately catch the disease. Rehabilitative care is, however, available through hospitals and specialised medical institutions.

**Sick Industrial Units in the country**

596. SHRI JAGADISH JANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to U. Q No. 1458 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 31st July, 1989 and state:

(a) what is the number of large, medium and small scale industries